

lies do not appear quite certain of the culpability of Admiral von Reuter or his Government. All they did was to merely threaten to keep Germany a little longer out of the league and to hold the occupied zone beyond the fifteen year period unless Germany behaves.

War on Poland Near.

The comment in conference circles to-night was that notification that Marshal Foch would give the order to march forward at the next act of bad faith would be more to the point.

Even more serious in its potentialities is the despatch intercepted by the Poles. This is called a characteristic of the Germany that brought on the war and sent the Zimmermann note. All indications long have pointed to the intention of the Germans in the east to fight the Poles, as already they have burned one of Gen. Haller's trains. This war apparently is inevitable, according to the best information obtainable. The only chance of preventing it lying in ordering Foch to move forward in the west. Therefore there is little confidence in the Allies' note saying Germany will be held to account for seeing her troops withdrawn. It is generally thought that this will not be effective unless the Allies show Germany what they intend to do.

The situation with reference to treaty signing is beginning to have a comical side. The Big Three are reported to have paced the floor in the Wilson house yesterday, using language unbecoming to statesmen, the word "damn" being heard several times.

Warning by Charadame.

The personal seals are all ready. The President having one of his own device. The stage is all set for a gorgeous ceremony, which awaits the pleasure of the Germans. It was an easy assumption that the Germans would sign two days after acceptance, but this appears now to have been ridiculous. It now seems that the Kaiser Government either is unable to get proper persons to sign or else is deliberately playing with the Allies.

Andre Charadame, the well known writer, issued a warning yesterday that the Pan-Germans already had framed a policy, now steadily being put into effect, to rob the Allies of the fruits of their victory, first to do this by spreading Bolshevik propaganda as a means of reducing Great Britain to impotence in enforcing the treaty, and second in the east by resuming the war through elements of Germans in Russia. By this latter means they hope to erase Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Rumania, and after a brief delay create their old Mitteleuropa. He points out that Noske, Erzberger and David were as much supporters of this idea as the Kaiser himself.

ENVOYS ON WAY TO SIGN TREATY

Delegation Due in Versailles To-morrow.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, June 26.—Dr. Herman Mueller, the German Foreign Minister, and Dr. Bell, Minister of Colonies, who have been selected to sign the peace treaty, will arrive at Versailles Saturday morning, the Havana Agency learns. Dr. Mueller and Dr. Bell are leaving Berlin to-night by the ordinary train. The Prussian National Assembly has passed a resolution expressing confidence in the Government. This action followed a discussion of the peace situation by the Assembly. Throughout the day yesterday Premier Bauer at Berlin kept Dr. Haniel posted regarding the difficulties of selecting the delegation for the signing of the treaty, says the *Petit Parisien* correspondent at Versailles. The Cabinet met not less than three times the members of the old mission, headed by Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, the members of the Scheidemann Cabinet who recently retired also being present. It was desired to select a delegation of eight members, the advice stated, but only three were obtained. The *Echo de Paris* says that Secretary General Dutasta in his call upon the German delegates now at Versailles told them he expected the answer of their Government at noon to-day and would come to receive it personally.

Efforts were being made to-day to arrange for the signing of the peace treaty at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon. The Council of Three is apparently satisfied with the semi-official assurance that the Germans would be on hand.

The session of the Peace Conference for the signing of the peace treaty with Germany probably will require more time than had been anticipated because of the necessity of signing signatures to four different documents.

Besides the main peace treaty as delivered to Germany, the representatives of the allied Powers and Germany must sign also the protocol of annex covering the points raised by Germany after the delivery of the original text, the Rhine convention and the Polish treaty providing for the rights of minorities.

The order of precedence in signing the documents appears now to be established as follows: Premier Clemenceau first, as president of the Peace Conference; then President Wilson and next Premier Lloyd George. The copies of the treaty and other documents will be carried to them by Paul Dutasta, Secretary General of the Peace Conference, and they will sign at their seats. The documents then will be taken to a table where other delegates will go, in their turn, to affix their signatures. The Germans will sign last.

There will be no speeches. Premier Clemenceau will simply declare the meeting open and the signing will be commenced immediately.

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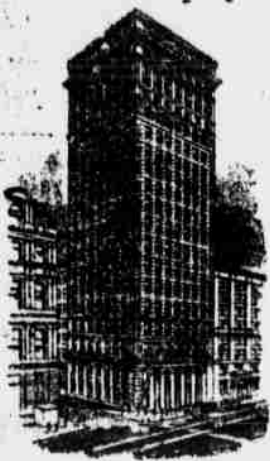
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and action will itself educate alike our purpose and our thought. "So, sir, in saying good-by to France I'm only saying a sort of physical good-by. Not a spiritual good-by. I shall retain in my heart always the warm feelings which the generous treatment of this great people has generated in my heart and I wish in my turn, sir, to propose, as you have proposed, the continued and increasing friendship of the two nations, the safety and prosperity of France, and closer and closer communion of free peoples and the strengthening of every influence which instructs the mind and the purpose of humanity."

ANGLO-AMERICAN SOCIETY AT WORK

Pilgrim Fathers Tercentenary Programme Arranged.

LONDON, June 26.—Viscount Bryce, former Ambassador to the United States, presided this afternoon at a meeting of the Anglo-American Society. Those present included Lord Weardale, Sir Charles C. Wakefield and Sir Robert A. Haddfield, Prof. Israel Gollancz, A. D. Flower, Mayor of Stratford-on-Avon, representatives of the English free churches, Robert P. Skinner, American Consul-General, E. H. Scammell of the Canadian Peace Centenary Association, and Dr. Atkinson of New York.

The programme arranged for next year's celebration of the Pilgrim Fathers Tercentenary includes a winter season in 1919-20, special Pilgrim Father lectures and the issue of commemorative postage stamps.

British and American delegations will visit Holland August 14. Beginning September 16 there will be celebrations in Southampton and Plymouth, culminating in the sailing of a new Mayflower for the United States, carrying the American delegates and the British and Dutch committees.

In September and October there will be receptions in New Plymouth (Massachusetts) which will be followed by a reception in New York and a tour of America.

The Anglo-American Society's executive committee has decided on the foundation of a chair for lectureship on American history, literature and institutions, at an estimated minimum cost of £15,000.

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RED FORCES KILL 4 YANKEES IN RUSSIA

Two Other Soldiers Wounded—Five Captured.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—One officer and three enlisted men were killed, two men were wounded and one officer and four enlisted men were captured in recent fighting with anti-Kolchak forces in Siberia, the War Department was advised to-day by Major-Gen. Graves, commanding the Siberian expeditionary forces. All of the men were of the Thirty-first Infantry. Those killed were: Lieut. Albert Francis Ward, Corporal Jesse M. Reed and Private D. P. Craig and Charles L. Flake. Wounded, degree undetermined, were Corporal George A. Jensen and Private Clarence G. Crail. Men captured and who at last accounts still were held by the Bolsheviks were Lieut. Curtis Friberg, Corporal E. W. Reed and Harlan S. Dawl and Privates Harold C. Bullard and Forrest Moore.

The men were captured near the Souchar mine and taken to Novitskaya. Two platoons of the Thirty-first Infantry went there to demand their release and the Bolsheviks opened fire on them.

FRENCH (BLANK) PEACE ENVOY

PARIS, June 26.—The Journal to-day prints the following censored paragraph: "A police commissary called at the Hotel Vatel, Versailles, at 8 o'clock yesterday evening, and [blank] Scheurmann, correspondent of the *Deutsche Tageszeitung*, on [blank] concerning acts of larceny and pillage committed in invaded territory in 1918. "Herr Brandt protested in the name of the German correspondents, maintaining that Scheurmann accompanied the German delegation and therefore enjoyed diplomatic immunity. His protest was without effect, and Scheurmann was [blank]."

COMMUNISTS HALT FIGHTING.

PRAGUE, June 26.—Fighting between the Czech-Slovak and Hungarians on the front in Slovakia stopped Tuesday night as a result of the ultimatum sent to Communist Bohem, the Hungarian Communist commander, by Gen. Pele, the French commander of the Czech-Slovak forces.

The Hungarians, however, have not yet evacuated the Czech territory they occupied.

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EBERT FACING NEW CRISIS; TROOPS QUIT

Continued from First Page.

situation. Instead of the unity so much needed just now there is every indication that the country faces the most bitter political fighting.

There was a veritable panic behind the scenes during the last days at Weimar when Noske tendered his resignation as Minister of Defence. Only a few nights before fifty of the Radicals had captured one wing of the palace, which was saved only by the intervention of Noske's men. This left a deep impression and showed that the life of any Government is wholly dependent on the troops. Only the most urgent pleadings from President Ebert, Groener and others persuaded Noske to stay. He was further influenced by the fact that the Independents had declared war on the Bauer Cabinet, those tired men who were trying to carry the Government in the most difficult time.

Among the saddest looking figures at Weimar were some of the diplomats of the old regime, who see their usefulness and standing at an end. Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau is a nervous wreck and is unable to sleep. He is said to still cherish hopes of "coming back" on some favorable wind.

Bernstorff Asks for Leave.

Under Secretary Heinrich Albert, chief of the Scheidemann Cabinet, has been asked to remain at his post. Count Johann von Bernstorff has asked for a protracted leave of absence. For one hour it is understood that the Democratic party promised to support him for the Ambassadorship at Rome.

While the members of the Assembly, all of whom are broken hearted are now explaining their stand to their constituents, it can be said that the feeling of the masses to-day is one of joy that the agony is over, and for the reason that they once more see prospects of food.

Civil War Problematic.

President Ebert and the Ministers realized that the allied answer to the German counter proposals left no choice of action, and that it was only a question of finding men courageous enough to take the necessary step.

The two conditions which the Government declared essential for saying the national honor—that of responsibility for the war and the surrender of officers—are not seen as possible causes of civil war. How real this danger is it is difficult to judge in the abnormal political atmosphere. Much depends on whether the officers of the Noske troops carry out their threats to resign if the Government undertakes to surrender the persons demanded by the Allies.

The National Assembly, notwithstanding the grave danger involved in this threat, saw no possible way out of the difficulty, and gave its authority for signing the terms, delaying the decision until within four hours of the expiration of the ultimatum.

After the decision was made it was

freely predicted in the lobbies of the Assembly that "rifles would crack again." It was the most dramatic day since the receipt of the allied answer to the German counter proposals.

Consternation in Cabinet.

The final Cabinet session was a scene of indescribable confusion and consternation, all of which increased as the hours of the ultimatum slipped away. There was breathless rushing back and forth between the palace and the Assembly. Men stood in the lobbies with perspiration standing on their brows in great beads. Others seemed to be dazed and were observed leaning against the walls for support. Some sobbed. Others wrung their hands in agony. The parties were caucusing continuously, particularly after the ultimatum of the generals was delivered.

Prof. Schuycking, one of the Versailles delegates, told me shortly before noon that Germany was between invasion and revolution. "On one side we are confronted by the dissolution of the army and on the other by anarchy," he said. "We are lost whatever we do."

There was the bitterest denunciation of Mathias Erzberger in Social Democratic circles because he had insisted upon signing the peace treaty even with the two hateful conditions included. Erzberger was accused of having said that he had been advised through official channels that the Allies would not insist upon the two

"honor" points, and for once the imperturbable Erzberger lost his poise.

After the hope raised by these alleged assurances was dispelled the situation became hopeless. All were too dazed or too excited to talk. In the lobbies of the Assembly Prof. Haguemlin, the French representative, paced up and down, watching every move in the Assembly, which was then a veritable mad house.

A few minutes before the Assembly adjourned the word went out that a solution had been found and when President Fehrenbach called the members to order the dull, lifeless picture of the day before had disappeared and there was a breathless air of suspense as to what it all meant. The Premier then read the two conditions that had been sent to Paris and Secretary Haimhausen's despatch giving the answer thereto. The Premier's voice faltered and choked as he gripped the enclosed speakers' stand for support.

"The Government believed it to be its duty to make this last effort to spare the German people," he faltered. "We cannot make a true confession of guilt, but our enemies have forced it upon us. Nothing, no nothing, not even our honor, is to be spared us."

He declared the body and soul of the German people were being outraged by force, and that no protests were of avail.

"So we must sign unconditionally," he said. "We cannot take the responsibility for another war. We are defenceless but not honorless."

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And after the celebration—and it will be one of hilarity and unrestraint (July 1st is just around the corner)—we will all soberly realize that one of the big lessons learned during the war—Thrift—was for the day forgotten, but the occasion warrants the lapse.

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